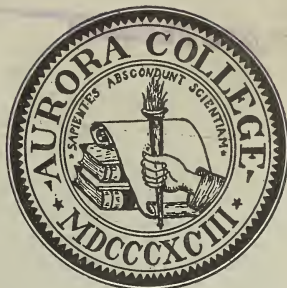


Aurora College
Bulletin.



Vol. V.

AURORA, ILL., OCTOBER, 1915

No. 2

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This Bulletin is issued every quarter by Aurora College, at Aurora, Illinois.

Aurora College Music Conservatory

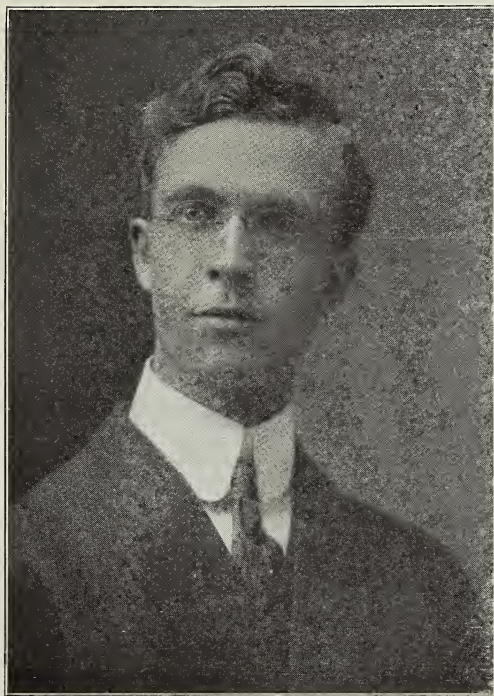
The Aurora College Conservatory of Music has been reorganized, and for the coming year is to be in the hands of Professor Theodore D. McCreery and his assistants. Professor McCreery has been connected for some time with the Conservatory of Mount Union College, of Alliance, Ohio. He brings from that institution recommendations of the highest sort as to personal and professional character.

Under Professor McCreery's direction, an effort is being made to develop a thoroughly modern and efficient conservatory which shall be able to train those wishing to educate themselves to be professional musicians either as teachers or performers, as well as to satisfy those wishing to study music merely as a pleasure, or as an accomplishment. The conservatory will, however, go farther than most music schools in that it will endeavour to train Christian musicians who will be able to do Christian service as musicians both in the church and out of it, and as evangelists. To these ends, degrees, diplomas, and certificates are offered to those completing certain courses of study. These courses include a course in applied music, leading to the degree of graduate in music, a course in theory and history of music, leading to the degree of bachelor of music, a post graduate course, and a course in public and high school music methods. In all of the above courses, instruction is given in chorus leading and choir conducting, and in all of the courses the student is required to study the English Bible.

The following is the faculty of the Conservatory of Music:

THEODORE D. MCCREERY, Director, and Professor of Voice

Regarding Professor McCreery, the following is copied from the Bulletin of Mount Union College. "Mr. McCreery is a bass-



baritone singer with a voice of unusual range and quality. He is a pupil of Mr. Frank T. Baird, Mr. D. A. Clippinger, and Mr. Herbert Miller of Chicago. He has served as a soloist in a number of the most prominent churches of Chicago, as well as in churches in Grand Forks, North Dakota; Greencastle, Indiana; Waxahachie, Texas; and University Place, Lincoln, Nebraska; and also in Salem, Ohio. He has conducted choral societies in Waxahachie, Texas; Salem, Ohio; and East Liverpool, Ohio. He has held such positions as teacher of voice in

Wesley College, Grand Forks, North Dakota; De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana; and Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Lincoln, Nebraska; and as teacher of voice and director of the music department of Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas. He has had experience in concert, oratorio and recital singing, and is thoroughly equipped as a singer, a teacher of voice and a musician.

MRS. MADOLIN RUPRECHT MCCREERY, Professor of Piano

The following is quoted from the Bulletin of Mount Union College. "Mrs. McCreery began her work in music in 1899, when she began studying with Mrs. Carrie Ogle McIlroy of Chicago, with whom she remained until 1905. She then studied

in the Chicago Musical College under Mr. Ernesto Consolo, during the year 1905-06, receiving a Teacher's Certificate from that institution. Besides piano, she studied harmony and history of music. In 1905 she began the study of voice with Mr. J. H. Kurtz of Chicago, and studied with him until 1910. She studied with Mr. D. A. Clippinger in 1910. In the fall of 1910 she travelled as piano and contralto soloist with the Rosini Waugh Concert Party, remaining with them one season. During the winter of 1911-12, she studied with Mr. Hugh Kelso of Chicago. From February 1, 1912, to the end of the school year, she was head of the Music Department, and teacher of piano, voice, and harmony, in Madison Institute, Richmond, Kentucky. During the summer of 1912, she studied organ with Miss Emma V. Miller of Chicago, and held the position of organist in the Ravenswood Presbyterian Church, Chicago. During the year 1912-13, she was teacher of piano and organ in Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas. Mrs. McCreery has served as contralto soloist in the Oakland Methodist and Hyde Park Christian Churches, Chicago, and in the Oak Park Methodist Church, Oak Park, Illinois; and the Central Presbyterian Church, Waxahachie, Texas; the University Place Methodist Church, University Place, Lincoln, Nebraska; and in the First Methodist Church, Salem, Ohio. She had charge of the choir of the Episcopal Church of Salem, Ohio. Mrs. McCreery has done a great deal of accompanying work, having been accompanist for her teacher, Mr. J. H. Kurtz, all the time she was studying with him. She also did accompanying for Mr. D. A. Clippinger, and has for a number of years, done all the accompanying for Mr. McCreery."



MR. JOSEPH H. KITCHIN, Professor of Violin and
Stringed Instruments

Mr. Kitchin is a Post Graduate of the Columbia School of Music of Chicago, where he studied violin for five years with Mr. Ludwig Becker, harmony with Mr. Cyril Graham. He also studied piano with Mr. F. U. Haines of Chicago. He has held such positions as teacher of violin in Columbia School of Music, teacher of violin and theory in the Kansas State Normal School,

and as a member of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra. At present he is a member of the faculty of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music, and of the American Symphony Orchestra of Chicago. Mr. Kitchin brings with him high grade testimonials from such men as Mr. Glenn D. Gunn, Conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra, Mrs. Reed, Director, Columbia School of Music, and others of like prominence in the music world. We are indeed fortunate in having a man of Mr. Kitchin's ability at the head of the violin and theoretical departments of the Aurora College Conservatory of Music.

MISS EDNA COTA, Professor of Organ

Miss Cota is a graduate in organ of the American Conservatory of Music of Chicago, where she won a gold medal each year in organ. Since leaving the American Conservatory of Music, Miss Cota has been studying organ with Mrs. Kathrine Howard Ward, of Chicago. She is also a well trained pianist, having studied with a number of prominent teachers of that instrument. She has been teaching organ as a private teacher for some time, and has done much accompanying, as well as concert work. At present she is engaged as organist for the Galena Boulevard Methodist Church, of Aurora, Ill., which position she has held for the last five years.

MISS EDNA B. WILDER, Professor of Public School
Music Methods

Miss Wilder studied voice for a number of years in the American Conservatory of Music, and also in the Centralizing School of Music of Chicago. Returning to the American Conservatory she continued her study of voice, and took up the study of Public School Music Methods under Mr. O. E. Robinson, and was graduated in that subject. This year, she joined the faculty of the American Conservatory of Music of Chicago, as a teacher of Public School Music Methods. She will be in a position to give Aurora College Conservatory whatever time is needed for such a course. She comes with the best of recommendations.

MISS ELLA E. COAKES, Instructor in Piano

Miss Coakes is a graduate in piano and organ from the Wheaton College Conservatory of Music of Wheaton, Illinois. After completing her course in that institution, she took special work in piano and organ with Mrs. Kathrine Howard Ward of Chicago. Along with her teaching work, Miss Coakes holds the position of organist of the Wheaton College Church of Christ. She is meeting with success both as a teacher and as an artist.

While the work in the Conservatory begins at the beginning of the college year and semester, and closes with the same, a pupil may enter at any time. For that reason, Professor McCreery would be glad to know of any one wishing to start before the beginning of the new semester, as well as of those wishing to start with the new semester. Prof. McCreery will be glad to answer any questions regarding the work in the Conservatory, or to give any information regarding it that may be requested.

New Teachers

Several changes were made in the Faculty of Aurora College at the beginning of the school year in September. The vacancies which occurred were filled too late to be noted in the catalogue number of the Bulletin, hence they are recorded here.

MISS MAR HA EDNA DEWEY, who had served as the Head of the Department of Expression and as teacher of English since 1908, tendered her resignation on account of an opening into what seemed to her to be a larger field of usefulness in another school. Miss Dewey was one of the most valuable members of our Faculty, and she closed her work with us with the best wishes of both Faculty and students.

PROFESSOR ALBERT LUTZ was lost to us on account of his conference transferring him to a large church in Milwaukee. Mr. Lutz was an excellent instructor and aroused a great interest in the study of the German language. He left us loved by all.

LEONARD TOWNSEND RICHARDSON, A. B.
Greek and History.

The accompanying photograph, which will be recognized by many of our readers, will serve to introduce to others one of the most popular young teachers in Aurora College.

The subject of this sketch was born some twenty-five summers ago in the old state of Vermont, where he spent the early years of his life; but being the son of a preacher, he had no permanent habitation, and lived in different New England states, wherever the call to service led his father. He began his high school education in



the public schools of Westfield, Massachusetts, and completed it four years ago in Aurora College. He immediately entered the college proper and was graduated therefrom in 1915. During all the years of his attendance at Aurora College, Leonard Richardson was one of the most studious and at the same time one of the most popular young men in the institution. Everybody had a good word for genial "Dick," who in turn always had a smile for his fellow students. It was, therefore, a source of pleasure to all to learn that Mr. Richardson had been secured as an additional member of the college faculty.

Mr. Richardson early developed an interest in languages for which he has an ability amounting almost to the capacity of a genius. Besides being able to read and to teach effectively both the Latin and the Greek, he has acquired a reading knowledge of a large number of the modern languages of Europe. It is not, therefore, without reason that Mr. Richardson's friends believe that he will assist in making the language department of Aurora College one of the most efficient and most popular language departments in the colleges of the middle west. Mr. Richardson is almost as deeply interested in History as in Language, and so far as his fellow students and his former teachers have been able to discern, his capacity in this field to acquire and digest knowledge is not less boundless than in the realm of Language. It is for work in these two subjects that Mr. Richardson has been employed, in both of which he is meeting with excellent success.

Mr. Richardson is a large man, large in frame (standing six feet one), large in intellect, and magnanimous in spirit; and if present indications are prophetic of the future, we bespeak for Mr. Richardson and his work in Aurora College no common success.

SARA SAVAGE CROSBY, B. L.

French and German.

We have been exceedingly fortunate this year in securing for the Department of German and French, Miss Sarah Crosby, to take the place of Professor Albert Lutz, who resigned last year. Miss Crosby is not only a teacher of ability, but of experience and a very thorough preparation.

Miss Crosby, after completing her course in the public schools of West Aurora, continued her studies in Germany from 1894 to 1897. She then returned to the United States, and in 1899 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Literature from Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. In 1901 she went to Red River Valley University (now Wesley College) located at Wahpeton, North Dakota, where she held the chair of French and German for four years. During these years Miss Crosby

spent her summers in the graduate school of the University of Chicago. In the fall of 1904 she went to Paris where she continued her studies for three years, or until 1907. The next year she studied in Rome, and returned at the end of 1908 to Paris, where she resided until 1914.

These years were valuable to Miss Crosby, not only in enabling her to acquire the principles of these languages, but in giving her an opportunity to learn to speak fluently and with ease both French and German. It is not simply her proficiency in these languages, however, that makes Miss Crosby valuable to the college, but her wide experience and general knowledge add greatly to her usefulness. She has had an opportunity to meet and converse with leading educators in this and other lands and from these associations brings to us a culture and a point of view not a little prized.

With these new additions to our faculty we feel that Aurora College is better equipped than ever before to care for and train the young people entrusted to its care.



Financial Needs of Aurora College

The Educational Board, the President, and all others connected with the management of our college are united this year in the one purpose of running the college without incurring any further indebtedness. We are not sure that this can be done, but we are all united for the effort. It will mean a big victory for our school if we can meet all our current expenses this year because it will give confidence to all our people by making clear to them that we are able to take care of our educational work. In order to accomplish this task, we shall need the generous help of all friends of our school. We must all pull together if we expect to win. Every dollar contributed to this work will count in winning the victory. We, therefore, ask that all friends of our school join with us and make a contribution towards meeting the financial expenses. We earnestly urge that all who have contributed in the past send in their offering or pledge as soon as possible. If the money cannot be sent now, we urge that the pledge be made so that we may know what to depend upon.

We have a fine lot of young men and young women as students. A spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm prevails. The prospect was never brighter than it is now.

For catalogue of College and other information, address:

Orrin R. Jenks, President,
Aurora College,
Aurora, Illinois.



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Aurora College Bulletin

Memorial Number

January, 1916

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Aurora College Bulletin.



Vol. V.

AURORA, ILL., JANUARY, 1916

No. 3

Entered as second class matter March 23, 1912, at the postoffice at Aurora, Illinois, under the act of July 16, 1894.

This Bulletin is issued every quarter by Aurora College, at Aurora, Illinois.

In Memoriam

Charles Eckhart, son of John Eckhart and Charlotte Fraley Eckhart, was born Feb, 24, 1841, at Germantown, Pennsylvania. He died Sept. 30, 1915, at Auburn, Indiana, aged 74 years, 7 months and 26 days.

His boyhood was spent at Fisher's Hollow, now a part of Germantown. There at the age of eight years he began helping his father (who was a weaver) spool yarn. It was his privilege to attend the public schools for only one and one-half years, and this in schools that were far short of the present standard. When he was fifteen years old the family moved into Philadelphia, and there, with his father, he found employment in a woolen mill. The woolen mill closed down because of the panic of 1857 and the boy was compelled to seek his fortune elsewhere. Leaving home with only three dollars he found it necessary to walk. The first day he covered fifteen miles. He stopped at a tavern and paid seventy-five cents for his night's lodging. At the end of a second day's journey of fifteen miles he came to Hilltown, Pa., where he found a chance to learn his chosen trade of carriage making in a humble shop. He was engaged two weeks on trial. After two weeks he made a bargain with his employer to serve two and one-half years for board and washing, with three weeks off in harvest time, so that he could earn money for clothes. The next summer at harvest time, he went into Philadelphia and secured a position at four dollars per week, where he could board at home. At the end of four weeks he had sixteen dollars, for all had been saved. When he returned to his

employer at Hilltown, he asked for a new agreement, for he now realized that he could not clothe himself and meet all his obligations. The employer would not consent to a better arrangement, and the young man left him, after settling all his indebtedness.

After a thirteen mile walk he took the train for New York City, where he spent a week vainly looking for work. From there he went to Albany, where he had relatives, but he failed to find them. Returning to New York City, he went on foot to Trenton, N. J., seeking work on the way. From there he went by boat to Philadelphia, where his parents were residing, and finally found work in a dye house at two dollars per week, working seven days a week. He remained there all winter and the following spring secured a position with D. R. Moyer, who had bought the carriage shop at Hilltown, Pa. Mr. Eckhart was to work for Moyer one year under Moyer's instructions. After six months he bought his release from the original agreement and worked by the piece. He often worked sixteen hours a day. Six months later Mr. Moyer failed in business. Mr. Eckhart, who was then a boy of eighteen years, having saved his wages, bought the stock, giving his personal note for the balance. Although a comparative stranger and without financial backing, his credit was good, for he had convinced all that he was industrious and honest. This was evident from the fact that he was able to borrow eight hundred dollars.

At the breaking out of the civil war, Mr. Eckhart, enlisted on Sept. 6, 1861, in Company A, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain E. L. Rogers and Col. W. H. H. Davis. Mr. Eckhart was fourth sergeant of his company. The time until November was spent at Doylestown, Pa., and from then until March 1862, at Washington, D. C., drilling each day excepting Sunday. In March, the 104th Pennsylvania went as a part of McClellan's army to Alexandria, and then by transports to Newport News, Virginia, arriving the day after the historic battle between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." His regiment was in the siege of Yorktown, and when the confederates evacuated that place he took part in the battle of Williamsburg. They followed the Confederates to their final stand at Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, where the battle of Fair Oaks was fought May 31st and June 1st, 1862. In that bloody battle the 104th Regiment and their brigade lost more men than any other regiment or brigade in the battle. His regiment was in the Seven Days Retreat, when late in June they were driven out of their position near Richmond and fell back, fighting all the way for seven days. They soon reached Harrison's Landing where they remained about a month. The army abandoned this position and went on toward Fortress Monroe and to the battle of Antietam, but the 104th Regiment and their brigade was ordered to Glouster Point,

and there did guard duty until January 1863. From this point they went on an expedition down through the Carolinas. May 20, 1863, Mr. Eckhart was discharged on account of physical disability, at Hilton Head, South Carolina. At the time of his discharge he ranked as first sergeant. In February, 1865, Mr. Eckhart enlisted as first sergeant, in the 213th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and did guard duty near Washington, in Maryland and Virginia, until November 24, 1865, remaining in service about six months after the war.

Mr. Eckhart next entered the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Philadelphia, but he did not have enough funds to carry him through and left before completing his course. In the spring of 1866 he went to work at his trade in Norristown, Pa. In the fall of 1866 he came to Indiana, and on October 31, 1866, he was united in marriage with Barbara Ellen Ashelman, who resided near Waterloo. To this union four children were born, three sons and a daughter. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Eckhart moved to Auburn, where he remained until the following fall when he located in Montgomery County, where he engaged in business with his old employer, Mr. D. R. Moyer. After one year Mr. Moyer withdrew and Mr. Eckhart continued in business in that place until October 1874. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Eckhart moved back to Auburn, at which place he made his permanent home. He was virtually obliged to go into business to provide employment. He began in a small way in a part of his home on East Seventh Street, making a few carriages. The house is now the office of the Eckhart Carriage Co. He afterwards built a small shop near by; a structure about eighteen by twenty-four feet, two stories high. In that building, in March, 1875, started what is so widely known to-day as the Eckhart Carriage Company. From the first Mr. Eckhart always insisted on the best of workmanship, and the strictest honesty in his business. As would naturally be expected, the business grew. Since that time it has been necessary to enlarge the plant on an average once in two years.

In the year 1902, the Carriage Company began, in an experimental way, to make automobiles, having already at hand most of the machinery, appliances and the organization to successfully launch such a business. In about three years they erected a building near the carriage factory. By 1906 their automobile business was well able to stand alone and required larger quarters. They bought a factory building and grounds along the Vandalia tracks in Auburn, and installed their machinery, beginning operations at the present location October 1, 1906. In this new enterprise they have achieved even greater success.

About the year 1895 Mr. Eckhart retired from business. He

traveled very extensively in the United States, but there was no place, or people so near and dear to his heart as the home community, and the city of Auburn. Although retired, he continued to use his energy, time and means in any good cause that was for the general welfare of his fellow men. Mr. Eckhart was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. For thirty years he was enlisted in the Prohibition Party. His name adorned almost every office as a candidate, from the lowest to that of governor.

In religious convictions and belief, he was sincere and firm. He was a member of the Advent Christian Church, and was a pillar of strength to his denomination. He gave liberally for denominational and educational work, especially for the benefit of the Advent Christian College of Aurora, Ill. In recognition of his help so freely given, the main building of the institution is named Eckhart Hall.

Mr. Eckhart remembered the poor and needy. Recently he was reappointed by the Judge to the County Board of Charities and Correction. Having served on the Library board in its infancy he knew its great needs, and as the citizens' desire for larger privileges grew, so grew Mr. Eckhart's desire to provide that much needed institution, and to-day the most substantial, beautiful, and best equipped library, for its size in the country, stands as a statue to his memory. The Young Men's Christian Association building and equipment were given jointly by Mr. Eckhart and his son Frank. The children of the public schools rejoice each day as they partake of the outdoor amusements provided for them through their friend. The public drinking fountains, for both man and beast, are but the unfolding love and concern, that our brother had for all of God's creatures. There were some who would not have been benefited by the buildings and other gifts mentioned, so a beautiful and delightful public park was given, that all might share in his benefactions. It would seem that there is no person in the community that has not been helped by his kindness.

September 10, 1903, his first wife, was called to rest. On Oct. 18, 1904, Mr. Eckhart married Martha A. Hoffman, who has been a great joy and comfort to him, and in the declining days, was wanted constantly at his bedside. Mrs. Eckhart joined most heartily in the benefactions of her husband.

He leaves to mourn his departure his faithful and devoted companion, three sons, Frank, Morris and William, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Shugars, of California, also six grandchildren, and a host of friends everywhere. Thus lived and died the humble, earnest, honest workman, soldier, manufacturer, public-spirited citizen, philanthropist, Christian husband, father, and friend of everybody. We do well when we tenderly lay away his faded form, never to forget his benefactions, his faithful, helpful and inspiring life.

Auburn, Ind.

REV. A. B. GARMAN.

A Memorial to Charles Eckhart

BY GEO. H. DEWING

Before the throne of the Infinite we all must bow our heads. Under the providence of God we live and move and have our being, and into the keeping of a heavenly Father we commit the most sacred treasures of our hearts, the most cherished hopes of our being. At this hour of our bereavement we bring our tribute of affection, the sincere offerings of love and esteem, and in humble submission to a Divine Will, seek the consolation that is begotten of faith in Him who is the God of all comfort, who has brought from the bonds of death the Prince of Life, and "Begotten us again to a living hope through the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ." Aurora College—its faculty, its students, its alumni and its patrons—all unite to express our sympathy and mingle our tears with those who mourn the loss of a noble benefactor and a tried and trusted friend. With a soul as pure as the morning, and through a life devoted to the best purposes and the highest ambitions for the good of his fellow men and honor to the glory of the God he served, our brother Charles Eckhart has poured out a noble service and a true sacrifice that will bear fruit in all the generations to come.

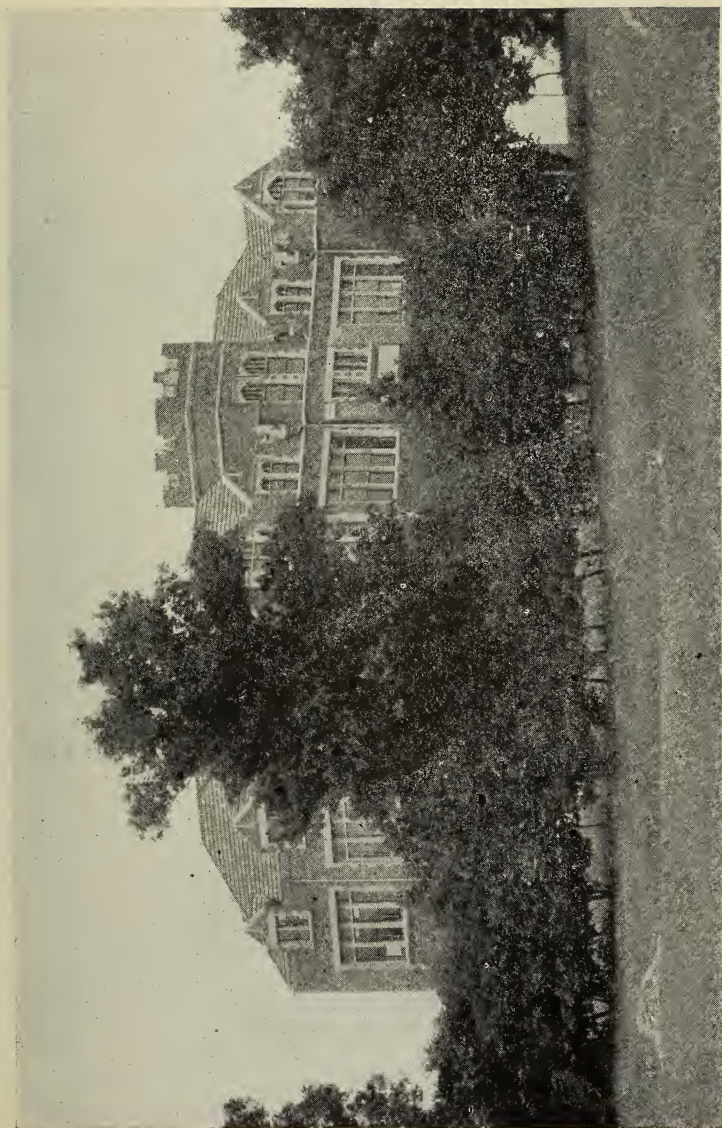
We wish to express our fullest appreciation of the material benefits which Brother Eckhart has so generously bestowed upon Aurora College as an institution dedicated to the education of the young manhood and young womanhood of our great country; dedicated, also, to the interests and advancement of the Christian Church, and, through it, to the universal betterment of the human race. We hold these gifts as the treasures of another which have been placed in our hands for a sacred purpose, and for which a true account must be rendered at that time when our talents shall be returned to the great Auditor and Judge of the affairs of men.

And not only for these material blessings upon our College do we hold our brother in high esteem, but likewise for a higher and more enduring benefaction: for the wholesome and inspiring influence of his personal presence among us. During all the years he has so kindly and assiduously fostered our efforts and guarded our interests, this genial radiance of his life has been shed upon us. These are gifts more precious than the gems of earth, more enduring than the most lasting benefits of time. With students and with all others, his life has been given in the common weal, his services for the common good. He *lived* among

us; and the light of his genial character illumined the every-day routine with a beauty and a grace which made his example a constant benediction.

But there is still another phase of the life and work of our friend and brother which appeals strongly to our experience and judgment, and which is equally as enduring and fraught with highest good. It is his gift of seeing beyond the to-day, and of divining the needs of to-morrow. All his plans were made for the future and not for the present. He exercised unusual and far-sighted wisdom in bestowing his benevolence, in his business undertakings, and in his social relations. His whole career bears witness to a sound conviction that beyond the present and the temporal, out in the future and the eternal there lay possibilities which cannot be attained in a single lifetime. We, upon whom his benefactions have fallen, have received through his life a proof of the higher destiny that awaits the earnest endeavors of a life devoted to truth and righteousness and Christian conviction and hope.

We, to-day, mingle our tears with those who mourn the loss of a sincere friend, a true helper, a wise counselor, and a faithful Christian brother. We join our sympathies with the multitude who have parted with a great soul, and miss the joy of his companionship. But we join also with the many who love a noble character and wish to emulate an unselfish and sincere example. He has left us a rich inheritance. His untarnished faith in the worth of his fellow man, his unshrinking courage before every call of duty, his unswerving fidelity to truth, will ever appeal to us and urge us on to greater endeavor for the best. Thus shall we seek to honor the name of Charles Eckhart. No one can tell our loss; no one can estimate the debt we owe to such a noble man. We cannot comprehend the fulness of the blessing now; we know only the first full ears of the ripening grain. By and by, perhaps, in the unseen beyond, future generations will gather in the harvest. At present we hope in God, and wait for the Majesty from heaven whose coming and kingdom will restore all things.



ECKHART HALL OF LIBERAL ARTS

A Great Man Fallen

[Sermon delivered at the funeral of Charles Eckhart at Auburn, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1915, by Orrin R. Jenks, President of Aurora College.]

Text. 2 Sam. 3: 38—"And the king said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

SUCH WAS the exclamation of King David when he heard of the death of Abner the brave general and wise statesman of the lamented Saul. Such is our cry to-day, for a prince and a great man among us has fallen. The world is in need of men.

"God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not fill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men, who will not lie."

Such a man was Charles Eckhart. A tall, sun-kissed man, who was never afraid to champion the right, who fought to crush error and who devoted his life to bringing in a nobler freedom.

He was great in his love to God. Early in life he was converted and became an active Christian. Of him it can truly be said that he loved the Lord his God with all his heart, with all his soul, and with all his might. Much of his early life was one of toil and struggle, and at times there were those who questioned his conception of God and salvation. But through storm and conflict he pursued his way, assured that the Eternal God was his refuge and that underneath him were the everlasting Arms.

It was his custom to begin and end the day with God. When I made my first visit to his home, at the close of the day, before retiring for the night, the Bible was placed in my hands with the request that I read a portion of the Scriptures and lead in prayer. The next morning Brother Eckhart himself read the Scriptures and offered the morning prayer. This was his habit of prayer in his home—the family altar was there.

His love for the world's Redeemer was simple and steadfast. He heard and accepted the invitation of the Galilean: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For

my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Could he speak to-day, he would magnify Christ his Saviour, whom he loved with a tender undying affection. Him he magnified by a Godly walk, and Him he confessed always before men. Friends came and went, but the Saviour abode with him always. In poverty and prosperity, Christ was the joy and the inspiration of his life.

"There's naught on earth to rest on,
All things are changing here—
The smiles of earth we gaze on,
The friends we hold most dear.
One friend alone is changeless,
The one too oft forgot,
Whose love has stood for ages,
And Jesus changes not."

He was great in his love to man. This man knew not only the first commandment, but that one which completes it, namely, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self." And the "neighbor" to him meant all men who could in any wise be reached by his influence. In 1866, Joseph Dettra, a shoemaker and a farmer, handed him a paper which helped him to a better understanding of the plan of human salvation. All through life he loved that humble man. One of his last journeys was to Pennsylvania, last year, where he stood by the deathbed of this friend and ministered to him. To Charles Eckhart, a poor, humble shoemaker was as worthy of his love as a man of millions.

His love of his fellows was far reaching in its scope. Trace his footsteps and you will find him in the East helping to build up a paper to carry the gospel to the nations: in a great city he helps to maintain a home for the healing of the sick: in Washington or California he is assisting in the building of a church, in Illinois it is a college, or in Auburn, Indiana, a library. But whatever the work or wherever the field, his one thought in helping is the uplift of humanity. His love for man caused him to give liberally of his time, talents and money to the cause of temperance. He hated the saloon because he believed that the saloon was the enemy of man. He fought in the civil war where millions of men were involved in a bloody conflict—a conflict which cost daily, for four years, in wounded and dead, seven hundred lives. That heroic host of men who fought to save our Union, has largely passed away. Only a few are left. A great number sleep the sleep of brave warriors.

"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

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CHINESE ART

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAMS

SYLLABUS

The Chief Dynasties of China.

- B. C. 206 Han (in two branches) South China conquered.
Buddhism introduced; Indian influence.
- A. D. 321 Epoch of the Three Kingdoms. Decentralization.
- 265 Tsin, or Chin (in two branches) Tartar inroads.
- 420 China divided between Tartar and Chinese rulers.
- 581 Sui. Reconsolidation of the Empire.
- 618 T'ang. Augustan age of literature and art. Epoch of widest power and broadest culture; Chinese influence spreads to Persia, Tibet, Siam and Japan.
- 907 Epoch of the Five Dynasties, chiefly Tartar. China decentralized and invaded from North and West.
- 260 Sung (in two branches). China reunited shorn of its outer dominions. Age of philosophy and formalism, of neo-Confucianism and collectors. Landscape art. After 1100 all north China is ruled by Tartars.
- 1280 Yuan, the Mongol Dynasty ruling from Peking. Persian and Arabic influences in decoration reach China.

- 1368 Ming. China reconquered by Chinese. Renaissance of art. Age of encyclopedic learning, of copyists, of the industrial arts and of luxury. Chinese expeditions by sea to India and Arabia. Europeans first reach China by sea in 1517.
- 1644 Ch'ing, the Manchu Dynasty. China reconquered by Tartars. The empire again expanded over Mongolia and Central Asia. Creative art gradually declines. Architecture and the decorative arts are revived.

SCULPTURE. We have only a literary knowledge of art in China before the Han period. No ancient buildings survive, but bas-reliefs remain which have chiefly an archaeological interest. These show considerable imaginative power and a sense of space. They also reveal the motives and manner of Chinese pictorial art about the beginning of the Christian era, no examples of which survive. Medieval sculpture in China, found in numerous cave carvings, shows Indian influences wholly Buddhistic. Bronze objects and mortuary figurines of the Han and T'ang periods reveal a comprehension of sculpture in the round in ancient China which disappeared in later times. Colossal Buddhas and Tomb figures of the Tartar dynasties.

ARCHITECTURE. No really ancient buildings remain in China owing to the universal use of brick and wood and to lack of engineering skill. Absence of the grandiose in architecture. Buildings all in detached groups built to conform with garden spaces and natural surroundings. Picturesqueness, color and carved decoration produce their chief effect. The pagoda derived from India through Central Asia. The p'ai-lou or ornamental gateway from the *toran* of the Indian stupas. The *t'ing* the most general model of Chinese buildings; its massive roof supported on wooden columns; its qualities of simplicity and grace. Northern invaders have brought the only modifications of the type into China. Absence of architectonic ideas among the pure Chinese.

PAINTING. Chinese pictorial art separated by a wide abyss from ours. Its derivation from calligraphy. A picture conceived as a flat surface expressing but not imitating nature. Importance of line, of harmony, of color, of brush-work. Indifference to perspective and modelling.

Total absence of projected shadows. Subjects of the early painters mainly historical and "Confucianist", of the T'ang period Buddhistic and genre, of the Sung Taoist, returning in the decadence to conventional and literary mannerism rendered with great refinement. Portrait painting. Two schools of landscape painting. Realism under the Ming schools.

LIST OF WORKS FOR REFERENCE

- L'ART CHINOIS, by M. Paleologue, Paris, 1887.
- INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF CHINESE PICTORIAL ART, by Herbert A. Giles, Shanghai, 1905.
- SOME CHINESE PAINTERS OF THE PRESENT DYNASTY, by Friedrich Hirth, Leiden, 1905.
- CHINESE ART, 2 vol. Revised Edition, by S. W. Bushell, London, 1909.
- CHINESISCHE KUNSTGESCHICHTE, 2 Bde, Oskar Munsterberg, Esslingen, 1910.
- THE FLIGHT OF THE DRAGON, An Essay, by Laurence Binyon, London, 1911.
- PAINTING IN THE FAR EAST, revised ed., by Laurence Binyon, London, 1913.
- EPOCHS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE ART, 2 vols., by E. F. Fenollosa, N. Y., 1912.

A printed syllabus and a list of books for introductory or collateral reading will be prepared for each lecture and may be obtained on application at the School of the Fine Arts, the University Library, the office of the Secretary of the University, or the art reference room of the Free Public Library.

The University Library has reserved a shelf on which books relating to each subject will be placed during the week preceding each lecture.

Seats for students in the University will be reserved until 4:55 P. M.

The next lecture, "Art of India" by Professor Hopkins will be given on January 31.

With those heroic men our brother fought, but his one desire was to help save the Union and to free the slave. He fought to bring blessings to his fellow men. Yet he hated war, because it means the death of so many of the young men of any nation. Two years ago, when it looked like our country would become involved in war with Mexico, he wrote me from California that his prayer was that our land might be spared from war, for he did not want his sons and the sons of others to be wounded and killed.

“Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on itself did lay.”

His love to man caused his fellows to love him. Once a woman in Auburn, whose husband had died, went to Mr. Eckhart and requested him to officiate at the funeral. Brother Eckhart said to her, “But, dear woman, I am not a minister and never had charge of a funeral.” But the woman insisted that he preferred to have him rather than any minister, because she knew him and believed in his goodness. That was a high compliment to the value of his life. The common people knew him and loved him. The floral offerings here are most lovely, but to me the most beautiful is the small bouquet brought this morning by a man in the humbler walks of life as his expression of love. A woman went to the Whitehouse once and pleaded with President Lincoln to pardon her son. The tender heart of our great president was touched, and the mother's prayer was answered. On leaving the White House a guard overheard the mother say: “It is not so; it is not so.” Stepping up to her the guard inquired, “Mother, what is it that is not so?” “Why, they told me that he was a homely man, but sir, he is the handsomest man I ever saw.” To that woman, Lincoln was a handsome man because of the tenderness and compassion of his great soul. So with Charles Eckhart. He was beautiful in the eyes of his fellows because of the loveliness of his godly, Christlike character. He proved the truthfulness of the words of Tennyson:

“Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

He was great in his hope. The question of the ages has been: “If a man die, shall he live again?” Some have answered that question with the stout affirmation that death ends all. A heathen poet, living in Rome about the time of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, uttered these words:

"Man wakes no more,
Man, peerless, valiant, wise,
Once chilled in death,
Sleeps hopeless in the dust,
A long, unbroken, never ending sleep."

Jesus Christ came into a world that was hopeless. St Paul thus speaks of it, "Having no hope and without God in the world." Ingersol taught the same philosophy. Speaking at the funeral of a near relative he said: "For whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farthest shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jewelled with a joy, will at its close, become a tragedy as sad as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death."

Opposed to this cold, hopelessness of Materialism is the Christian hope. Asked if he believed in God and immortality for man, Charles Eckhart would have quoted the words of Jesus: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." Asked as to how and when he expected to receive immortality, he would have replied: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." That Son, Jesus Christ, "hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." No words express his hope for the future better than these words of the Apostle Paul: "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep. For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first: Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord." Charles Eckhart looked for the deathless world described by John on Patmos: "I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." "And God shall wipe away

all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

These words of hope, written by one of our own poets, express so clearly the hope of our brother that I quote them here:

"I climbed the brow of a lofty hill
On a beautiful summer's day,
And gazed on the lovely landscape
That smiling before me lay;
On the verdant and blooming meadows
And the woods with their deeper green,
On the richly waving cornfields
And white cottages between.

"I saw through the peaceful valley
The winding river run,
With its waters flashing like silver
In the rays of the morning sun;
And far in the distance lending
"Enchantment to the view,"
The misty hills were blending
With the sky's ethereal blue.

"Then I saw on the banks of the river
Half hidden among the trees,
The gleam of the marble tombstones,
Death's silent witnesses.
And I thought of my loved ones sleeping
So calmly and peacefully there,
And I said, "The trail of the serpent
Is over the landscape fair."

"Then I thought of a land of promise
In the prophet's vision seen,
And the beautiful river flowing
Through fields of perennial green;
The River of Life whose waters
The Golden City lave,
Where life's Tree with its leaves of healing
Waves over no loved one's grave.

"A beautiful realm of glory!
A Paradise restored!
Prepared for the saints immortal
At the coming of Christ our Lord;
I hope to stand with thy blood-washed throng

Whom Jesus died to save,
And join in the glad triumphant song
In that land without a grave."

Charles Eckhart believed in God, in Jesus Christ, in the Holy Ghost, in the forgiveness of sins, in the resurrection of the body, and in the life everlasting. He went, not as a slave scourged to his dungeon, not out into the darkness of a starless night, not as a ship without a rudder driven upon a stormy sea, but as a ship entering a quiet haven. His was the strong, robust and immortal hope. He was not a lost sheep in the desert, but when the end came there floated to him from the valleys of Judea the words of David: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters....Yea, Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. . . . Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life: and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever."



